NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1874.

BUTLER ON THE RAMPAGE DEFENDING THE MOIETIES AND STRIKING WM. E. DODGE.

gaking Fire at Representatives Dawes Foster The Plucky Obtonn Reinreing the Fire with Vigor and Effect-A

WASHINGTON, June 19.-Mr. Butler of etts was complimented this evening est audience that has been seen in vere in their seats, the Speaker him-the chair, the galleries on the four respondents of the newspapers filled f the Speaker's cha'r, and, turning n the Speaker, faced the members Samborn contracts and moleties to He said that failing health and the orders of his physicians had preo from taking part in the discussion he bill to abolish the molety system when it he House, but he hardly regretted the amendments proposed by the ways and Means having passed speak without being charged with prevent what might be regarded needed reform in the laws. No lens should enter into what he av. He desired only to raise

A WAINING VOICE to regarded as unwise legislation, estem had come down to us from Luglish Revenue laws. It had a upon our system by Hamilton, he support of every Congress and tration up to this one. The Comsumit Means had told the House of the system had been abouished, betten to state the other part of the limit had also abolished ad valorem cheeted duties, and those specific duties are consistent.

or, by a confederate pirtner, aw in axes handreds of thousands of venture. He becomes a "merel

WN THE GODDESS OF LIBERTY

th DOWN THE GODDESS OF LIBERTY in Laughte. He knew a Boston mer aims to sir. Williams, a wine importer, goe en detected in frauds on the revenue, committed succide, thereby confessing his old Mr. James had done the same thing it have been a like contression of guitt. But each tin, and coper as statues of the Gidty of Washington, and of Jefferson was mans the most serious raid that Phelias, od mane on the revenue. In 1884, across to mane on the revenue, and last of the first when gold was 180, Congression of a resolution for the properties of a contract of the Treasury Congression with the treature of a contract of the Treasure of a command of the place of the congression with the contract of a command. He had pead to the contract of a command? He had pead to the reasure of a command? He had pead to the reasure of a command He had pead to the reasure of a command He had pead to the reasure of a command He had pead to the reasure of a command the contract of the Treasure of the ip ion by Mr. Dawes, and an inquiry whethhad not given a is ransacr to one of Mr.
ories was met by the rior, "I suppose
trive any other; what made you suppose
At the close of his first hour the quastion
re should be permitted to proceed. Mr. FRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT

RAUDING THE GOVERNMENT of of millions, a due him elf was giving relective. Referring to the check for by the Treaturer of the Delaware and Estimated company in payment of taxes, reals fact that bandorn in New York Knew and description of the check sent to the a term, less and that that fact was not sortered as that the clerk son wrote the check person who had given the information to mancher. There was a prover that if you want you find a Tartar, and so if you want you find a Tartar, and so if you want you find a Tartar, and so if you want you find a Tartar, and so if you want you find a Co. you want you find the Executive Committee of that William E. Dodge was of the Executive Committee of that command which over this \$100,000 for taxes. And this said he, is Wim, E. the firm of Pheips, Dodge & Co. the firm of Pheips, Dodge & Co.

utier's name, was involved in the investigations, his olicague's (Mr. Dawes') newspaper reported the one story, and declared that Mr. Sanborn's lawer (Prescott) was Mr. Butier's private secretary of henchman, whatever that might be. He (Mr. Butier) had never seen Prescott three times, and did not now him by sight. Foster had also in his speech sladed to him (Mr. Butier) twenty-eight times, making axivone times in all. And then the New York Trimes and that his (Mr. Butier's) coat tails appeared in he affair. He had no objection to be investigated by no borty, friend or enemy, especially the latter, for the lore they investigated him the worse they liked him. Laughter. But he objected to the public money being piecit for that purpose under the direction of the Complete on Ways and Means. If that committee had een attending to the finances, a two-thirds majority of the House would not now have to haugh heir has dead in hame that Compress had to so home after a skamoths' ession with no comprehensive measure of revenue or mance passed or even reported. That committee, he is a distribution of the compression of the Compres

examining into his private affairs, and inquiring into the fees which he ha i received from his cheats; "Dut," said he, triumphantly, "Old Cock-eye escaped, as usual, without a rap." In conclusion, he said, "Llook forward to the time when the unjerity of this House will be opposed to me on politics, and then I ask them to investigate every act of mine and publish the results to the country. I invoke the investigation of a gentlemantly political opposition, and not of a malignant personal spicen and spite, egged on by political rivalry. Because I humbly trust that when my every act is known and undertood authoritatively, and exactly in its breath and motives, the kindly judgment of my countrymen will be, after all rivalry and unkindices of thought have passed away, "He was a man whose virtues overbalanced his fauits, who loved his country, his kind, justice, and nobleless," (Applause.)

Mr. Foster (mockingly)—Let us pray.

Mr. Hutler (denantly)—The gentleman will lead, I suppose. [Laughter and applause.]

suppose. [Laughter and applause.]

MR. FOSTER'S REPLY.

Mr. Foster (Rep., Ohio) followed. He narrated the circumstance, attending the origin of the Sanborn investigation, and said that the Molety law would have been repeated without investigation had not Sanborn himself asked to be neard. Mr. Sanborn came before the committee with a cloud of winesses, and out of their moutts the proof came that the Government was being robred, and sanborn got frightened and refused to testify, probably by the advice of the gentleman from Massachuseits (Mr. Butter).

Mr. Butter—Why do you presume that?

Mr. Foster—Because he said the had got a letter from a member of Congress advising him not to testify.

Mr. Butter—It was not from me. His counsel was an extendible of Congress.

Mr. Butler-No, sir. There was not even that. Now tiler No, not one; not even at his coat tails. e just stated that you never got nearer than his You may just sure contains.

Mr. Foster—Well, I think the gentleman was finally kno ked down here one day. But we will have no more of this, let me go on with my story.

Mr. Butler—Oh, yes.

Mr. Butter-Oh, yes.

RAPPING OLD COCKEYE.

Mr. Foster continued his statement about the origin and cause of the Sanborn investigation, and remarked ironically that of course the gentleman (Mr. Butler) had no connection with the contracts. Mr. Prescott having a light of the contract of RAPPING OLD COCKEYE.

DEFENDING PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

Mr. Foster then referred to the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and said that a more unprovoked, unwarranted, and outrageous assault than that which Mr. Butter had made upon tho e geatlemen he had never heard nor had the House. What, he asked, is the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co.? In the course of five years they almost the following the control of the man that time they everyalised five milions of duties, and in that time they everyalised their goods some \$200,000. The total loss to the revenue fairly, we must look at the surroundings, and does any mis suppose that Phelps, Dodge & Co. would roo the country of \$1,440?

Mr. putter—No.

Augment of course, he was an a least believe, that it is ny de iver to opinion, and I least be not ways and Means unanimously believe, that tee of Ways and Means unanimously believed, and this P.elps, Dodge & Co. were de horately reduced and this P.elps, Dodge & Co. were de horately reduced by them pages, and this country never will do justice by them pages, and this country he removes any page of the pages.

Mr. Foster-The time has not come for instyct.

E. H. Hoberts also replied to Mr. Butler. That gentleman, he said, had taken an extraordinary course arguing against a measure after it has become a law and this was the more remarkable because he had amile apportunity to oppose the Molety bil when it was the terrethe House. Three times the consideration of the billhad been postponed to enable the gentlemant appear and discuss it, but he was 'sick, tennant appear and discuss it, but he was 'sick, Mr. Butter, Oh! It's all right. (Laughter.)
Mr. Roberts And I referred to the gentleman from
translation Its. Too not show so much as the gentleam from Massachusetts does about the case of Phelps,

Donge & to:
Mr. Ruther-That is evident.
Mr. Ruther-That is evidented in the service of Mr. Ruthers And therefore I ask that the evidence of Jayne, the informer, with reference to the connection of the gentleman (Mr. Butler) with that case, may be read.

Mr. Butler—I am very much obliged to you. Will you allow me to reply to it after it is read?

Mr. Roberts—No. sir.

Mr. Roberts—No. sir.

JAYNE'S STATEMENT.

The clerk here read the statement of Jayne in his testimony, that he had employed Gen. Butler as counsel, and had paid nim a fee, and Mr. Roberts said that will show why the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler). Rhows more about that ease, or may claim to know more about one side of that case than I. Perhaps it is a part of the task which he has undertaken for the fee mentioned in that evidence to assail a reputable increantle house upon the floor of the American Congress.

Mr. Butler, William and the floor of the American Congress.

mercantic house upon the how me—

Mr. Roberts No. 217.
Mr. Roberts No. 2 me.
Mr. Roberts-You pleaded sickness, and like a sick girl cried, "Give me some drink, Titania."
Mr. Butler-Yes; I am

Mr. Futter—Yes, I am

LIKE C.#SAR.

Mr. Roberts went on to say, in reply to Mr. Butier's criticism upon the Ways and Me. in a committee for not brising in a revenue ineasure that they had carefully considered the subject, and its decided that the condition of the bisin so the country did not warrant them in putting additional burdens upon the people. For what the committee had done in aboulsoing the moters system he was whiting to take his share of responsibility. He had always felt that the Republican party was so believed, he had been a Republican before gentleman (Mr. Butler), and expected to be offered to the state of the people of the state LIKE CÆSAR.

plaudits of the galleries, he could never recall that junetic the plaudits of the galleries, bedge & Co. in regard; the importation of statuary, and said that that was a stale old story, dug up from the gutters to sustain the rotien cause of Sanborn and of Jayne, and to bring discredit on the name of Phelps, Dodge & Co. Mr. Butler replied with all ris u.ual force and cleverness, and considering the wast array against him comes of remarkably will. He put Tremain on the defensive at once and knocked into smitherens his calogy of Phelps, Dodge & Co. The House at 12:10 A. M. adjourned.

The Freeze Murder.

The Freeze Murder.

The Freeze Murder.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 19.—The examination of J.P. Pasir, under arrest for the murder of Mrs. Ann then pure slog the Samborn investigation, and said then mentioned the (Mr. Butler's) name thirty-then and every time he had got the answer that the surface and every time he had got the answer that belief knew nothing or did nothing on the subject, if youry time the Mew Pork Tribune stated that Leg.

Grand Jury for Rutland county.

A PREMEDITATED MURDER TWO WASHINGTON MARKET CARRI-

ERS OVER THEIR BEER.

One Case in which an Offender may Suffer under the New Capital Punishment Law-A Pistol Bought to Kill a Man, and the Man Killed 15 Minutes Afterward. From midnight until about 7 o'clock

Washington Market is lively with the arrival of farmers' wagons. The unloading of country produce from these wagons employs men who are called carriers. Among the carriers who worked yesterday morning were Mortimer Sullivan and Henry Gill, casual companions not only in employment but in occasional drunken sprees. Murty Sullivan, as he was called, was a notable in the Sixth Ward, and had lived for many years with his family at 25 City Hall place. He was huge of physique—tail, thick, and exceed-

ingly muscular-but like most powerful men was slow to use his strength in fighting weaker men. He was regarded as a good-natured giant, and even when he was drunk nobody feared a lapse of temper. In his business his strength gave him a leadership, and latterly he was an employing carrier with three or four men work-

employing carrier with three or four men working for him. He was something of a ward politician, being President of the "Murty Sullivan Association," and was popular with the rabole of the Sixth.

Gill was younger by ten years than Sullivan, who was fort—two, and was an ordinary carrier for Tim Larkin. He lived at 21 Park street with his wife, and had no such social distinction or popularity in the ward as Sullivan enjoyed. He was a low-browed, victous-faced, medium-sized man, given to fighting when sober. "He was a treacherous devil," says a companion sufficiently of his sort to know," when he had a drop or two in, and was just as apt to turn on a friend as on anybody else." Several years ago, in a barroom fight, he was shot through a finger while trying to disarm an opponent; and about a week ago he was arrested for being in a drunken street broil. Altogether he was accounted by congenial judges as bad a man as Sullivan was a good one. Yet these two men were almost boon companions.

THE QUARREL BEFORE THE MURDER.

THE QUARREL BEFORE THE MURDER.

After the hard work of the morning is over, the carriers go to the dram shops of Greenwich and Washington streets and refresh themselves. At 7 o'clock yesterday Murry Sullivan and Henry Gill went to Charles H. Meyer's tager-beer saloon at Greenwich and Murray streets. They had previously mixed drinking with their work, and a lew more glasses of lager made them argumentative, Gill being the noisiest. Yachting was the theme discussed. Sullivan owned a small share in a yacht, and a race had been partially arranged between it and another. This contest was the point at issue, and a proposition to wager was the outgrowth of the taiking. Dice had been thrown for the beer which they had drank, but there was no quarrel over this to them very ordinary phase of gambling. Gill grew more and more boisterous, and at length abusive; but Sullivan was rather bantering than earnest in his retorts. Gill got exasperated at the equanimity of Sullivan, and struck him in the face. The loungers in the saloon, who had not paid very close attention to the quarrel, now gathered around in anticipation of a fight; but Sullivan only looked down at Gill and said. "Go away. I'm too big a man to strike you, out you'd better let me alone."

THE DELIBERATE MURDER.

Gill walked away to a corner where his employer stood and asked him for five dollars, saying that he was going to bett with Sullivan on the coming yacht race. It was then near 9 o'clock. Putting the money in his pocket he went to Frey Brothers' store, half a block away in Murray street, and bought a small five-barrelled revolver, requesting the clerk to fill the commbers with cartridges. Only about fiften minutes had passed when he refentered Mayer's saloon. Sullivan was still standing at the bar, and was taking with Mike Shay, a fellow carrier, and Gill valked up to him and drew the revolver from his vest pocket.

"I'm prepared for you now," said Gill in an excited tone.

He pulied the trigger, probably unintentionally, and a bullet went into the floor.

"You aint going to shoot me?" said Sullivan. Without replying Gill cocked the revolver again, pointed straight at Sullivan's face, and fired. Sullivan fell forward and died with scarcely a struggle. The bullet had gone into his head at the cyrner of the left eve, and had stopped in his brain. The bystantizes lifted him to a sitting posture, but they saw at once that he was dead and laid him down.

Then someboay thought of stopping the murderer, but when they looked around he was rone. At that they ran into the street shoutting "Murder," and "Police."

THE FLIGHT AFTER THE MURDER. THE DELIBERATE MURDER.

THE PLIGHT AFTER THE MURDER. After firing the last shot Gill ran out of the barroom, with the revolver in his hand, and fled
along Murray street toward Broadway. His
manner attracted attention, and the shots had
been heard in the street. More than a hundred
men started in hot pursuit; but at Church street,
up which he turned, a menace with the revolvr bailed them for a moment. At this instant been heard in the street. More than a hundred men started in hot pursuit; but at Church street, up which he turned, a menace with the revolver hailed them for a moment. At this instant Officer Sheldon entered Church street in a wagon whose driver he had arrested. The officer jumped out at sight of the flying murderer, who cocked the revolver as he ran, and fired. The bail passed through his own right hand, and the blood becan to ron copiously. The officer closed in upon him, knocked the revolver from his grip, got the mestery after a hard struggle, and led him to the City Hall station at the head of a multitude. There Gill shammed gross intextication, and gave incoherent replies to some of the questions put to him by Capt. Leary. But at length he gave his own name and that of the man he had killed, and said he had fired in self-defence after Sullivan had struck him. He was put into a cell for awhile, as the crowd outside was getting large, and the customary rumor of a probable attempt at lynching demanded caution. Before this the news of the murder had been sent to Bellevue Hospital. Warden Brennan started in an ambulance for Meyer's saloon, returning with the body of Sullivan, which was laid in a lower room of the hospital until a post-mortem was made later in the day.

of Sulivan, which was laid in a lower room of the hospital until a post-mortem was made later in the day.

At 11 o'clock Gill was taken from the City Hall station across the park, followed by a crowd of men and boys, to a Bleecker street car. His hand was bleeding through the bandages, and he had daubed his face and clothing with the blood until he was half covered with a smear of red. He staggered and pulled back from the clutch of Sergeant Thatcher and Officer Sheldon, and protested in a maudiin way against going with them, but they were not inclined to humor a drunkenness that they believed to be half sham. Boys chased the car and cambered on the piatforms all along the route, and the ladies among the passengers took seats as fer as possible from the blood-sanighesd murderer, who was abstracted at Houston street and taken before Superincendent Matsell in the Police Central Office. There Gill kept up his pretence of deep intoxication, except when thrown off his guard by abrupt questions. Chief Matsell decided that the prisoner should be at once taken before the Coroner for committal to the Tombs, and this was done. In the Coroner's office he was inclined to realst Officer Sheldon, and once he started seemingly to run out through an open door.

"I spose they'll string me up for thia?" he said.

"Undoubtedly," replied somebody.

said.
"Undoubtedly," replied somebody.
"Do you know what I'll Go?" he continued in
a maudin way, to Officer Sheldon, "I'll come
back and haunt you as long as you live if they hang me."

Coroner Woltman made out a commitment, and Gill was taken to the Tombs.

The Auti-Masonic Protest. SYRACUSE, June 19.—The following petition, emanating from the anti-secret society movement, was to day forwarded to the President at Washington. to day forwarded to the President at Washington.

The undersigned citizens of the United States learning through public announcement that it is proposed to lay like corner stone of the new Government building in Chicago with masonic ceremonies on the 24th of June next. John's day, so called—respectfully represent that under our Constitution and laws no society, each that under our Constitution and laws no society each of order is entitled to official preferment or precedence over any other order, sect, or society, and they therefore do earnestly protest that the order to which it is thus proposed to deligate a work of national interest should not be allowed such recognition either through its festivals or its rites and cremonies, when are chemister the proposed to the great body of the American people.

The petition is signed by 20,000 persons from sixteen States.

THE DEATH OF JULES JANIN. The Remarkable Career of a French Author

Jules Gabriel Janin, who died in Paris yes-

erday, was born at Condrieu in December, 1804. He was the only son of a lawyer, and was educated at the College of Saint Etlenne. As a boy he showed remarkable intelligence and abilities for learning, and was soon transferred to the College Louis le Grand, where he had among his professors the celebrated Saint Beuve, then very week-day morning, the neighborhood of quite a young man, and subsequently one of his friends. At the College Louis le Grand, how-

ver, Janin did not justify the expectation hich he had caused people to entertain con-cerning his abilities when he was at the Coilege of Saint Etienne. At all events, at the conclu-sion of his studies he left that institution with no better diploma than was required to give him the right of becoming a private tutor. Unwilling to return to his native place, he

Unwilling to return to his native place, he began giving lessons in Paris, spending the proceeds of his labor in the customary manner of Parisian youths, and leaving household troubles and the main expenses of his life in charge of an old aunt, who was as passionately fond of him and his dog Azor as she was of her own parrot. The little family took a garret in the Rue du Dragon, and lived quite happily un-til the old lady had spent everything up to the last franc she possessed. This want of means and the death of the dog and parrot, instead of strengthening the bonds of relationship between aunt and nephew, loosened them. Janin left the old lady, and, it is said, did not give her subsequently all she wanted to keep body and soul together. But it must be said, on the other hand, that he did not earn much. One of his principal engagements was with a schoolmaster named Bimar, who made a very bad business of his school. One day the brokers were sent to the schoolmaster's house to take possession of his furniture. When Janin learned the sad fact he became apprehensive of the loss of the salary which was due him, and invented a stratagem for recovering his money. Bimar had in his cellar a large cask of wine. Janin knew it, and an hour or so before the brokers came he arrived at the house disguised in the costume of a wine merchant's carrier; said to the landlord that he had to change a cask of wine which had been sent to Bimar by mistake; put the one he brought into the cellar, carried the old one away, sold it for about 300 francs, got his money, and asked old Bimar, after his furniture had been seized, to come and have a good lunch at one of the best restaurants in Paris. There is no need to add that the barrel he put into the cellar was full of water.

atrical paper called La Lorgnette, in which he as a rule abused everybody that happened to displease him, quite independent of the ques-tion whether they had or had not talent. Nester Roqueplan, then at the head of the Figure, re-marked the dash of the new writer and engaged journalism. He soon passed from the theatrical to the political department, where he carried on for some time a fierce war against the Jesuits and the priestly régime of the Restoration; a circumstance which, however, did not prevent him from becoming, as soon as an occasion presented itself, one of the sub-editors of the Quotidienne, an ultra cierical and ultra legitimist As Janin's reputation for dash and brillianes

of style, as well as for utter impudence, grev stronger and stronger, he began to publish books, the number of which subsequently rose to fabulous proportions. One of the first novels he wrote bore the preposterous title of "I Ane mort et la femme guillotinie" (the dead ass and the beheaded woman). This title caused some of his friends to give him the nickname of the "dead ass," and it was sufficient for Janin to know that a man had once used this surname with reference to him to keep up a deadly animosity against such a man and attack him whenthat even; as he signed his articles with his mittals "J.J.," some of the actresses at first unaware of his real name, or perhaps for the sake of fun, called him "Jean-Jean," and if he ever heard an actress doing so, she was sure to be abused as long as she remained on the stage.

It would be both impossible and useless to enumerate here all the works which Janin produced, especially from the time illustrated books came into fashion in France. Whenever any of the Paris publishers got into possession of wood cuts or steel plates, the text of a book was immediately intrusted to Janin as a writevery popular with a certain class of book buyers. He had thus to write on almost every imaginable subject without knowing anything about any of them and wrote accordingly no stronger and stronger, he began to publish

was immediately intrusted to Janin as a writer very popular with a certain class of book buvers. He had thus to write on almost every imaginable subject without knowing anything about any of them, and wrote accordingly no end of nonsense. Some of his blunders became quite celebrated. He once described, for instance, Marseilles as being situated on the Rhône, simply on the assumption that it must be so, since that city was the capital of the Department of the Bunches-du-Rhône. On another occasion he described lobsters as the cardinals of the sea, on account of the scarled appearance of both cardinals and lobsters. The celebrated is estimated to Janin, asking him to call at his kitchens to look at the lobsters before they were put into hot water, and Janin was quite surprised to learn that their natural color was not that of the cardinals garments.

In politics he changed his opinions with the same case with which he undertook to write on subjects he never knew of. One of his most celebrated works is the Confession of Barnawe, in which a ferce attack on the Orieans family was made. Yet it did not prevent him from becoming subsequently the humblest servant of Louis Philippe. He was once also the intimate friend of Felix Pyat and of the whole ultra Republican lot; but when Pyat began to reproach him with his submission to the Oleans family, whom he had formerly attacked, Janin became his enemy and carried ever after a flerce war against the whole republican party, including Victor Hugo himself.

With the mass of the French people Janin's style was quite sufficient to render him popular, and the editors of the Journal des Debats were induced to intrust to him the dramatic feuiliejon of that influential journal. From that time Janin became the Surviva exhiter on almost every question of art with most Frenchmen. He made or destroyed the reputation of both artists and their work at his own pieasure. It must be acknowledged, however, that after long experience he succeeded in sometimes writing really brilliant articles

BROOKLYN GRADUATES.

Exercises at the Adelphi Academy and Poly-technic Institute.

In the chapel of the Adelphi Academy,

Brooklyn, last evening, a throng of the cultured residents of the Avenue Hill attended the commencement exercises of the Adelphi graduates. Prof. Homer B. Sprague, the President, presided. Itts wife, who is one of the society of ladies who are crusading on corsets, was in the audience. The Rev. Mr. Murphy prayed. Chas.

it is thus proposed to deligate a work of national intertact should not be allowed such recognition either through its festivals or its rites and ecremonies, which are effenive to the great body of the American people.

The petition is signed by 20,000 persons from sixteen States.

Falling Dead in a Fight.

T RONTO, June 19.—A fight took place today between two French Canadians E. Crevier and M. Clusy. Crevier struck the latter twice in the face and the field dead. Heart disease is thought to be the immediate cause of his death. Crevier is under arrest.

Hydrophobia can be cured by a course of Thomsonian treatment, full directions of which are only to be found in Brown's Receipt Book; containing the body of the plant of the money. Sent prepaid. Address Dr. Brown, 607 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

To Adventurisers.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of acvert sements should send 25c. to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park row, N. Y., for their 100-page pamphleit, containing lists of 3,000 newspapers and estimates showing the cost of advertising.—Adv.

Livingston & Co.'s Bank, 10 Pine street, pays 7 per cegt. interest quarteriy on savings deposite.—Adv.

THE BIG BOND FORGERIES.

JUDGE BRADY LOOKING AT TES-TIMONY TO BE WEIGHED.

Contradictory Onths on Both Sides-Both Court and Jury Puzzird-The Conspiracy Theory Discussed-Some Indications of a Disagreement of the Jury.

The trial of Andrew L. Roberts was resumed in the Oyer and Terminer yesterday. Ex-Mayor Hall consumed an hour in finishing his elaborate summing up for the prisoner. His scriptural, classical, and humorous illustrations were numerous, and his bold figures of speech carried the audience with him throughout. District Attorney Phelps followed with a forcible, incisive speech, which extended into the latter part of the day. Shortly after the usual recess Judge Brady in substance charged as follows:

latter part of the day. Shortly after the usual recess Judge Brady in substance charged as follows:

The charge against the prisoner is one which strikes at the very foundation of commercial life. Men have deait, and will continue to deal, with each other upon faith in and reliance upon the honesty and honor which should mark their business intercourse, guided only by those ordinary precautions which commend theinselves, in view of the danger, but not certainty of decevit. The presence of forgery, or a just snaplejon of it, must be disastrous to this faith—this natural reliance upon each—and the effect must be to paralyze thrift and to shut up, to some extent at least, the avenues which lead to the mart, to the exchange—the place of business. This is especially so when the medium of intercourse is negotiable securities, which are passed from hand to hand upon confidence that they are indeed what they seem to be. Hence the importance of this case.

The achieves of which this bond in evidence seems to

FORGERY IN THE THIRD DEGREE?

The people, mainly upon the evidence of Smith and Olmstead, claim that lioberts was the person who, alone or in connection with others, fabricated the bonds. In reference to the meeting of the prisoner and timestead in Cortiandt street, resulting from a meeting in Mrs. Olmstead's house, there is the statement of Olmstead, the evidence of Roselling, the keeper of the restaurant, and that of Henry Miler, that they were there. In rigard to the subsequent call of the defendent on Olmstead in June or July, where he gave him the bonds to make the seal as averred, Olmstead is sustained by Mrs. Olmstead and Mrs. Lydin Koberts as to that visit, and he is further surstanding between the subsequent call of the subsequent that Mrs. Pettus, who testified that she took to him the 200 Mrs. Olmstead as to her visit took to him the 200 Mrs. Olmstead as to her visit to timustead's house, and by the boy Theodorus who crossed the ferry with her and after ward took to her from his father's the balance of the work which she said was in accordance with the understanding between her and Olmstead. Her story is also supported as to the payment of \$20 by Olmstead, who says he received it from her. In reference to smith, who was employed by the defendant, as he said, to execute the bonds by forging the proper signatures, it mus, be said that he is sustained—corroborated in his evidence by that of FORGERY IN THE THIRD DEGREE? PROIDEVEAUX, THE JEWELLER,

who said that Gleason gave bim a parcel to be delivered upon an agreet symbol, which symbol smith presented. Frodeveaux also corroborates olimstead's testimony so far as it goes by the revelation of the seal from the package in connection with the statement that the seal was used on some of the bonds, and Olmstead's testimony that the impression on the bond proved is that of the seal he made.

The case thus made by the presecution, unanswered, would warrant convection, but the prisoner claims that he is the victim of a conspiracy, and his counsel has presented an elaborate theory on that subject. You must say whether there is any evidence to sustain such an accusation. The result, if found to exist, must be that the chief witnesses for the people are foreworn, and if that be so, it matters little whether there was a conspiracy or not. The defendant also claims that Olimstead is a bad man—one capable of evil deeds, and that proposition cannot well be doubted on his own statements; and further, that he is contradicted by several witnesses and on important subjects. For example, that the defendant was not a this saw him there; also in having more, several times, when he said defended also claims that Mrs. Pettus has not a conspirate the order of the same the heighent at the house of Mrs. Booserts about the bonds. These conflicts exist. They are as alleged. The defendant also claims to have explained away the testimony of Smith in regard to the package taken from the jeweller by the evidence of Davis, who testified that the package was his, and contained

His Burglards? Tools.

from the jeweller by the evidence of Davis, who testined that the package was his, and contained

HIS BURGLARS' TOOLS.

He gave it, he said, to Gleason, whom he knew slightly, asking him to leave it somewhere for him, which Gleason ald, giving him in return the card and symbol which Smith says he used to get it. His testing to the series never saw Smith and told of the critisance to Mr. Purdy only on the day and element of the neople's case. The package of truly described by Smith, and charter that the package of truly described by Smith, a chief corroboration of the contained what he states?

It is said that the peculiarity of this case is that the important elements depend upon the testimony of action of the people but it is must also be said that the trune of the group of the contained what the trune of the group of the defence. But it must also be said that the trune of forgery is one when said character. The procedule has the said that the said that

BY HIS OWN SHOWING A CONVICT.

equitian.

Mr. Hall said he had no objections to the charge, but feared some portions of it would be misunderstood. Having stated his points, the jury retired at 4 o'clock.

jury retired at 4 o'clock.

THE JURY LOCKED UP.

At 8:30 the jury returned to the court room for further instructions. They had previously sent to Judge Brady this inquiry: "Are we to find a vertilet whether the prisoner is guilty of forzing the bond recited in the indictment, or that he was guilty of complicity with forged bonds generally?" The Judge answered that they must find the prisoner guilty or not guilty of the specific act of forgery charged in the indictment, which was the forgery of the New York Central Railroad bond inentioned, but he added that it was not necessary for them to find detinent, which was the forgery of the New York Central Rairoad bond mentioned, but he added that it was not necessary for them to find that the manual act was performed by the prisoner. If it was done under his direction and procurement it was sufficient. In response to an inquiry as to which juror propounded the question, one of them answered that he was the man, and propounded further questions about the seal used, and whether it was processary for the jurors to believe that the seal was made for and used by the prisoner before finding a verdet of guilty. Judge Brady repeated his instructions on this point, adding that the jury must find beyond reasonable doubt that the prisoner directed some necessary part of the fabrication of the bond recited in the indictment. The jurors thereupon retired. Up to 10:10 they were in hot discussion over the case, and the decision of the home word that he would take a coess until 10 o'clock this morning, at which time he was 11 to 20 o'clock this morning, at werdict.

A WIFE FLUNG OUT OF A WINDOW. A Terrific Struggle with a Husband Mad-dened with Drink.

Michael McCarthy, eartman for Mr. Dunbar, of 665 West Twentieth street, began yesterday with a drink, and supplemented it with so many more that by ten o'clock he was drunk. He knocked down his daughter, and repeatedly struck his wife, Mary. He then went to a neighboring liquor saloon. At noon he returned home for his dinner, and after storming at his wife, knocked her down and kicked her. With one hand he held her down while with the

With one hand he held her down while with the other he drew his pecketknife. He opened a blade with his teeth, but found it too small for his murderous purpose. Then he endeavored to open another blade.

Mrs. McCarthy, who had struggled so desperately with him that the third flager of her right hand was wrenched out of place, availing herself of this diversion of his attention, sprang to the window and screamed. McCarthy staggered toward her, self the wild was made and she out the struck with the him of the sill, but her husband hammered on her flagers with his clenched fist until her grasp relaxed, and she fell into the yard, twenty-five feet beneath. Her head struck against a piece of scantling, and she became unconscious. In Hellevue Hospital last evening it was thought she could not live.

Bitten by a Copperhead. Mr. David Conkiling, baggage master on the Eric Railway, while in his garden at Sufferns, on Monday, was bitten by a copperhead snake. The snake was six feet long. It darted at Mr. Conking, and fastened its fangs in one of his fingers. Mr. Conking arm swelled so that thursted the skin. By the aid of a skifful ph. sician he is slowly recovering. The snake was shot by Mr. Conking's son.

A Murderer Hanged. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 19.—Cass Mattock, the Rock Creek murderer, was hanged to-day at 11 o'clock, in the presence of a large number of persons, mostly colored. He protested his innocence to the last.

NEW JERSEY.

George Callaghan, aged 6, fell into the race in the ivanhoe raper Mill in Paterson yesterday, and was drowned.

Elizabeth river is to be straightened, dredged, whened, and made navigable from the Broad street bridge, in Elizabeth, to the sound, at a cost of \$800,000.

Two of a gang of burglars were captured in Westneld on Thursday with goods which they stole from Z. H. Sickley's store, in Springfield, on Wednesday nights

THE FLEETWOOD EXTRA MEETING. Brune's Hot Contest with the Crown Prince

-The Favorite Nowhere-The Trojans' Money Taken Home by New Yorkers. The extra trotting meeting of the Fleetood Park races was begun yesterday. About three thousand persons were on the track. The first was Purse No. 1, \$1,000, for 2:25 horses. The betting was very heavy. The race was won by

Bruno in five heats.

First Heat.—Average of the pools: Bruno \$200, Joker \$300, Crown Prince and Barney Kelly in the field \$50. Bruno had the pole and there was a very even start, On the lower turn Bruno led and gained the quarter pole in 354 seconds, Joker one length behind. On the back stretch Bruno maintained his position and led two lengths at the half-mile pole in 1:10%. At this point Joker gained upon Bruno, and they passed the three quarter pole side by side. Coming around the three quarter pole side by side. Coming around the home stretch Joker went off his feet and Bruno crossed the score a length ahead, winning the heat in 2:24%.

Joker second, Crown Prince third, Barney Keily fourth.

SECOND HEAT.—Average of the pools: Bruno \$350, the field \$100. Bruno had the pole and secured the half-mile pole in 1:10, three lengths in front of Joker, who at this point made a desperate struggle, and at this position remained as on Bruno's wheel, and in this position remained where the side of the pools of the pools of the pools. Bruno \$300 the field \$100. Bruno \$400. Bruno \$400 the pools of the po

F. Freise's s. g. Jim Coyle D. Wilson's b. g. W. H. Harr Time-2:10, 2:37, 2:36%.

The Pools for To-D ay's Races. The Pools for To-D ay's Kaces.

Finst Race.—Three-vear-olds, one mile—
Macaroon, \$150; Sanganon, \$100; Seratch, \$60;
Australian, \$60; Reform \$75; the field, \$85.

Australian, \$60; Reform \$76; two miles—Cariboc, \$100; Minstel, \$100; Nelle Burke, \$100; Marrya's
Filly, \$40; the field, \$70.

Thirds Race.—Handicap sweepstakes, one mile and
five eights—Springbok, \$500; Lizzle Luccas, \$70.

Fourth Race.—Handicap sweepstake, two and a bair
miles—Katle Fease, \$150; Shiyock, \$50; Village Blackmint, \$50; Meradac, \$35; Fellowcraft, \$25.

Fifth Race.—Handicap sweepstakes, one mile and
an eighth—Artist, \$150; Fadlacen, \$130; Minnie Mac,
\$110; Withers, \$100; the field, \$100.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS. The Carlists Concentrating near Estella-

Marshal Concha's Army.

MADRID, June 19.—The latest advices from the seat of war in the North say that the Carilsts are certainly concentrating at Monte Surra, near Estella. They have cleared the

surra, near Estella. They have cleared the country of provisions, horses, and vehicles. Marshal Concha's force numbers 38,000 men, and he has 87 pieces of artillery. There is some dissatisfaction because the attack upon the insurgents has not yet been made.

Quite a number of Marshal Concha's men are suffering from dysentery, which the surgeons attribute to raw onions, which have constituted the principal part of their food. The available strength of the republican army is 120,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry, not including 43,000 reserves.

reserves.

MADMID, June 19.—Gen. Concha is continually receiving reinforcements. Gen. Palacios, with 10,000 men, is marching against Cantaviejs, the Carlist headquarters in Arragon.

The Municipal Organization Bill Defeated PARIS, June 19.—In the Assembly to-day an amendment to the Municipal Organization bill was adopted which completes the defeat of the measure. The amendment, in effect, mainthe measure. The amendment, in elect, maintains the existing system of municipal elections, striking out the clauses which provide for minority representation by cumulative voting. It was adopted by a volte of 579 to 34, which caused great surprise. The withurawar of the

caused great surprise. The windraws of the bill was announced, discouraged by the recent votes in the Assembly. It feels that its power is gone, and that the majority which it was hitherto able to command is broken up. The Left Centre is determined to make a change in the domestic policy of the Government. The Pope's Address to the Cardinals. Rome, June 19.—The text of the address delivered by the Pope to the Cardinals on Tuesday last is published. The Pope renews his pro

tests against the usurpation of the Papal States, tests against the usurpation of the Papal States, the abolition of religious corporations, and other acts of the Italian Government, so that the enemies of the Italian Government, so that the enemies of the charch may not be able to plead the justification of undisputed customs. He is also moved to allude to those subjects again because he recently received overtures of reconcilation, and had in his possession a respectful letter urging that as Vicar of the God of Peace ne should pardon his enemies and withdraw the excommunications pronounced against them. But he declares he cannot make peace with the enemies of the church, and in conclusion he exhorts the Cardinals to imitate the conduct of the foreign litshops, especially those of Germany and Brazzi.

Mr. Butley's Case Not a Case of Hydrophobia In Plympton Hall last evening Mr. G. Will Johnston said that Mr. Francis Butler's was a case of death from tetanus and not hydrophobia. The speaker was an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Butler, and knew that he was bitten by rabid dogs twenty years ago. If rables was communicacle by innoculation Mr. Butter would have died when comparatively a young man. Mr. Johnston added that the stories of death following in from five to twenty years after the bite were surgin from five to twenty vears after the bite were surginative, as no authenticated case is on record of death being separate i from the innoculation by more than three months. The Colosseum.

The last performances are announced of the present programme, "London by Night," and Prof Tobin's lectures, which have proved one of the staple entertainments of the past season, will be shortly disentertainments of the past season, will be shortly discontinued. Mr. R. L. Kennard left on Saturday for
Europe to superintend the completion of the new
Cyclorama and to secure novelties for the ensuing season. He is expected to return about the middle of Aucust. The Colosseum has proved one of the greatest
successes ever introduced into America. It is the inimprovements, and permanently establish the Colosseum as an institution of wholesome amusement and
intellectual recreation.

Accommodation for lumingrants.

Apparently to The Sun of Thursday de-

Accommodation for lumilgrants.

A paragraph in The Sun of Thursday described the inconvenience to which immigrants are sometimes subjected in their transfer across the city, being packed with baggage in overloaded wagons. A vast improvement over this method is that devised by the Eric Railway Company, which has provided a barge, rived up as countriably as a ferry best, clean and capacious, which receives the immigrants at the Castle Garden dock, and carries them and their luggage over to the cars at Jersey City.

A Daring Bank Robberr. GODERICH, Ont., June 19.—The Bank of Com-merce was entered at 10 P. M. y sterday by burglars. The teller was there at the time, and after gagging and binding him they sostracted \$1,000 from the vau t and excated without attempting to open the safe. The teller was liberated early this morning.

One Hundred Fishers

One Hundred Fishers

10 Telegrams from Gaspe
sidfs that the there here is foggy, rainy and cold.
A gaie from the East has been prevailing since yesterday morning. One hundred fashing boats were destroyed at taspe; joss about \$12,000.

Weston's Triumph in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Weston walked his hird fifty pules in nine hours, fifty-six minutes, forty aconds, without a rest, before a large assemblage.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

"Constant Reader" is informed that there are 500 policemen in New York.

Anne Betts poured kerosene into the kitchen tove at 1,331 Third avenue yesterday, and was seriously street.

burned.

Jacob Castleberg, aged 12, fell out of a third-story window at 38 Mott street yesterday, and was fatally injured.

The body of a man supposed to be that of Charles Boden of 303 Navy street, Brooklyn, was found at the foot of Twenty fourth street, North River last might.

The City Hali clock being in darkness last evening, nobody's water was set wrong An old watermaker says that not a lower clock in the city can be trusted. At a meeting of the Bricklayers' Association yesterday the conference committees reported that by test Monday every one of the three thousand brick-layers in New York would have work at \$1 a day.

Miss Rosanna Raferty, of & Columbia street, bequeathed to the Catholic Orphan a men, \$200, to Mary Caroly, the daughter of thomas on Mary Caroly, the daughter of thomas on Mary Caroly, \$50; to the Catholic Churca of & Rose of Lan., \$30, for masses to be read in at Rose of Lan., \$30, for masses to the Fonding Asylum (Catholic), \$50; to the Old Lautes Home, \$50.

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

DASHES HERE AND THERE BY THE SUN'S REPORTERS.

The Merrican Murder Trial Postponed-The Body that was Found Dead, Lacorated, and Burned in Mrs. Merrivan's House,

Yesterday, for the third time, Mrs. Sarah C. Merrigan, who is indicted for murdering Miss Maggie Hammill, a young lady she knew in a convent, and who was last seen alive Sept. 2, 1873, entering Mrs. Merrigan's house at 199 Ninth street, Williamsburgh, was in Judge Pratt's court room in Brooklyn, with her numerous witnessee, expecting to be tried. The body of Miss Hammill was found dead, lacerated, and burned in Mrs. Merrigan's residence two days later, with a rope around the neek. The circumstantial evidence is so strong a throng awaited the opening of the trial yesterday. Counseilor Keady presented additavits that Dr. McDonald, an insanity expert, by whom the defence expected to prove that Mrs. Merrigan's nucle was a patient for some time in the county sayium, was out of the State, Gen. Tracy, who suddenly turned up, added that several relatives of Mrs. Merrigan had been confined in a unatte sayium in Londondery, Ireland. The defence of insanity was clearly foreshadowed, but more important testimons is expected. Judge Pratt, after listening to the District Attorney's opposition, adjourned the case until the October term of the Oyer and Ierminer. Mrs. Merrigan was returned to the crowded and pestilential Raymond street. Yesterday, for the third time, Mrs. Sarah C.

A Man's Leg Taken from him by a Girl and Held as Cellateral for Board.

John Dickson, a one-legged soldier who grinds an organ, lodged with Patrick Mack, who kept a lodging house in Water street, near Roosevelt, upon which the police had made a descent, and Mack and his wife are on Blackwell's Island. Before retring, Dickson usually unscrewed his artificial leg, that cost \$125. He was one of the persons that was arrested at the time of the descent, but was subsequently dischargerents are rusticating, selzed Dickson's leg and refused to give it up, holding its eventy-five cents for his longing money, amounting to seventy-five cents for six nights. He went to Capt. Ulman and said that he owel nothing, and teared that his leg might be used for kindling wood.

Works on Staten Island.

By the fire that destroyed the buildings occupied by the Washoe Tool Manufacturing Company at Elm Park, on Staten Island, more than eighty men were thrown. Eim Park, on Staten Island, more than eighty men were thrown on the mine with the shifting from the chimney to the shifting droof of the main building. The factory proper, the shifting droof of the main buildings, the hammer shop and melting works), the office, and several smaller buildings were destroyed. Several adjacent buildings were slightly damaged. The factory buildings, which were erected in 1856, were valued at that time at about \$40,000. They belonged to the Courtlandt Palmer estate. The company's loss is estimated at \$150,000. This includes probable loss on contracts which cannot be filled.

Turkish Baths as a Cure for Hydrophobia. An effort is being made in Brooklyn to cure & case of hydrophobia by giving the patient Turkish baths. Mr. George Wagner last Friday was butten by a rabid dog in Prospect Park. The snimal was a favorite of Mrs. Cooke of Franklin avenue, and in going through the park was taken with hydrophobia and bit Mr. Wagthe park was taken with hydrophobia and bit Mr. Wagner, who is employed on the park ground, in the right
hand. The dog was killed and Mr. Wagner was hurried
to a physician s resionence in a carriage. He was sent to
a lurkish bath on the Heights, where twice a day he
sits in a room heated to 170° Fanrenheit, drinks two of
three glasses of cold water, and when in a pr found
perspiration carefully rubbed. The virus, it is claimed,
is extracted through the pores of the skin, and repeated
tests abroad prove that the baths effectually cure the
patient. The baths are to be continued for twenty-one
days.

Surf Bathlug near Home

Everybody who went by steamboat to Coney Island ast year knows that the roughs who in old times made the trip perilous were kept away, or, if any of them visited the place they were compelled to demean them visited the blace they were compelled to demean themselves with decorum. This desirable reform was effected by Messra Norton & Murray, the new lessees of the Taviolar The anne gentiemen have respended the theorem the tensor of the theorem the second of the theorem the second that he had been made from the steamboat landing to the hotel, and other improvements are contemplated. The steamboat Arrowmith will make three round tries daily from Twenty-third street, Eleventh street, ranklin street, and Pier 2, North River. For time table see advertisement.

A Man's Lyes Burned Out.

While Asarge Marius of 212 Wooster street was at work yestercay in Charics Madeau's dyeing establishment at 100 Greene street, cleaning a quantity of clothing which he had sprinkled with benzine, a number of parlor matches that had been carelessly leit in the pockets of a coast which he was scrubbing took her, and aimost instantly the whole pile of clothing was in finess, and his own saturated clothing was on fre. He sprang into the street, and was caught by some her with the finess. He was terribly recruited, his cyres having seemingly been burned out of their sockets. He was taken to believue Hospital.

The Grand Jury on the Dog Pound.

The Grand Jury, in approving the spirit, but not the letter, of the Common Council's ordinance for the destruction of dogs, say that such a measure is a necessity, but that the baying of a premium for the stealing of dogs should be discontinued, that men should be appointed by the Mayor to seize the animals, that a more humane mode of putting them to death should be sought, and that the demoralizing dog bound should be further removed from the neighborhood of a number school.

A New York Lawyer Convicted. A New York Lawyer Convicted.

Gilbert T. Reisbeck, a well-known New York iawyer, was convicted in Newark on Thursday of conspiracy to defraud the Garaner heirs of a vanuable estate. Reisbeck is under indictment in Jersey City and in Brooklya for the same offence. It was on account of his failure to procue the latter indictment that District Attorney in itton was removed.

Refusing : Investigate the Central Pacific's Credit Mobilier. Washi aren, June 19. At a meeting of the House P ac Raisroad Committee this afternoon, Mr Killinge proposition that five members of the committee authorized to send for persons and papers, a investigation of the Central Pacific contract an innance matters during the recess, and to report to Courses next session, was rejected by a vote of seven against five, those in the affirmative being Messra. seven against two, those in the affirmative being Messrs. Killinger of remerivania, Williams of Michigan, Neal of Otho, Wells of Dissouri, and Creamer of New York; the last three Democrats.

Mr. Symer of Louislans offered a resolution reciting that although Congress has complete power over the Lat although Congress has complete power over the Lat although Congress has complete power over the Lat although Congress has read to the State of California; also, that quest, as having arisen regarding the control over the Central Pacific, which is an incorporation created by the laws of the State of California; also, that quest, as having arisen regarding the contract overwent the corporation and the funited States Government as to interest, advances, and the five percent lune, congress has referred these questions to the courts for adjudication, and ne proposed investigation would result in practical good on these subjects, even if it were proper for Congress to express an opinion on the rights of parties while suits are pending. This resolution was adopted by the votes of Messra, Sawyer of Wisconsin, Sypher of Louisians, Houghton of Connecticut, and Creamer of New York, against Messra, Wells of Missouri, Standeford of Kentucky, and Neal of Ohio. A report in altra dance of Walley and Neal of Ohio. A report in altra dance of Walley and Neal of Ohio. A report in altra dance of Walley and Neal of Ohio. A report in altra dance of the total parties of the day of the Mutiny in the Missouri Penitentiary.

Mutiny in the Missouri Penitentlary. ST. LOUIS, June 19.—Since the mutiny in the penitentiary at Jefferson City, a few days ago, there has penitentiary at Jefferson City, a few days ago, there has been a very turbulent spirit manifested by the convicts, and much unruly and insubordinate conduct. For two days all work in the shops had to be suspended, and the prisoners kept in their cells. Yesterday several of the fingleaders were lashed severely on the bare back, and this is to be continued from day to day until all those most active in the mutiny are punished. One of those mitiped yesterday confessed that a plot to escape had been planned, and an attempt was to have been made to carry it out vesierday, but the action of the authorities in confining the prisoners in cells prevented it. It is believed the mutinous spirit has been quelled, and no more trouble will occur.

BROOKLYN.

Music in Prospect Park to-day. Capt. J. W. Smith, the well-known pilot and shipmaster, late in the emp by of the Navy Department, panized an association of the late of t

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

R. C. Shiver, one of the largest merchants of The Hon. William P. Frye was yesterday re-

Maine.

The steamship Collina sailed from Panama on the 18th 10st. for San Francisco with 280 passed said 1,230 tons of freight.

The Hayes License bill was passed to engrossment setterdly in the lower House of the Massachusett Legislature by 100 to 85.

*Mrs. Audubon, widow of the celebrated naturalist, John J. Audubon, died in Kellyville, Ky., on Thursday, axed 88 years.

Mrs. Campenn, wife of Sanator, Strong Campenn, wife of Sanator, Strong Campenn, wife of Sanator, Strong Campenn,

Thursday, axed 88 years.

Mrs. Cameron, wife of Senator Simon Cameron, died in Harrisburg yesterday morning. The tuneral will take place on Monday afternoon.

The eighteenth ballot for United States Senator in the Rhode Island Legislature yesterday resulted: Burnside, 43; Dixon, 26; Barstow, 17; scattering 21. Lieut.-Gov. Talbot of Massachusetts vesterday

Lieut.-Gov. Talbot of Massachusetts vosterday voteed the bill to establish a State detective force. After some discussion the House refused to plass the bill over the veto by 90 yeas to 73 mays—not two-thirds. The De Forest gold medal for the best oration was won yesterday afternoon in the Yaic College Chapel by James M. Townsend of New Haven, grand nephew of blim who founded the Townsend prize for essays, the six successful competitors for which also competed for the medal. K. D. Robbins of Workerfield is the Vaic-dictorian of the graduating class and Win. Parkin of New York Gif the salutatorism.